THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1177.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, at Hanover Courthouse, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceased, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grist Mill adjoining the same, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleasantly situated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—also a valuable Orchard affording a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is situated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of sale will be one third in hand, the balance in six and twelve months. A deed of trust on the property will be required to secure the two last payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Mr. CORNILLON,

HAS the honor of informing the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and its vicinity, that having engaged a house on Shockoe Hill, which he is to occupy in a few days, he proposes to open there

Two Schools,

For the FRENCH LANGUAGE.

One every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock for the Young Ladies, and another the same days from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for grown young gentlemen already in business. Both will begin the 16th of this month, and the terms will be those customary in town for that tuition. As to the Academy for French and Music for Young Ladies, which Mr and Mrs Cornillon propose to raise, they are very happy to announce that a gentleman known in this place for his ability in drawing, will attend it regularly as soon as it shall be opened. And to such families who have not heard of Mr and Mrs Cornillon's character, capacity in their pursuits, and morals, they may have the most satisfactory evidence, by perusing letters from characters of the highest respectability in the neighbourhood where they have lived several years since their removal to America.

January 6.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. in the county of Mason, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be sold very low, or exchanged for property in this state.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in sight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land possesses many advantages, besides its contiguity to the city, which it is unnecessary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, so as to suit those who wish to purchase small parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for grass lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The sale will commence on the premises, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. One half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the other half in twelve months—as soon as the lots are laid off they may be purchased at private sale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, on the premises, on the 4th day of February next,

100 Acres of LAND,

(Be the same more or less)

LYING and being in the county of Goochland on Jenito Creek, and is a part of the land that James Watkins died possessed of. This land will be sold to satisfy the sum of 124l. with interest thereon from the 22d day of October last, to Robert H. Saunders, assignee of William Powell.

CHARLES F. BATES, Trustee.

January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, and JAS. REA is authorised to close the business. The GOODS on hand, consisting of a neat assortment, suitable for a country store, will be sold on advantageous terms to a person who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which stands an excellent Store, Lumber House and Stable, will be either sold or rented to the purchaser of the Goods.

Robert Hill.

James Rea.

New Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer for sale, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 326 acres, more or less, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was devised by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John Price. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of 450l. with interest from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS;

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer' growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.
Lucern, and Timothy.
Burnet, and rye grass.
Saintfoine and burden do.
Furze, or whin seed.
Spring tares or vetches.
Hemp, flax and rape seed,
Canary, and spinage.
White & brown mustard.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.
Green and white asparagus.
White curled endive.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.
Green and cos lettuce.
White lettuce.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.
Early, & late cucumber.
Cresses, and pepper grass.
Large parsnip.
Large red, and orange carrot.

PEASE.

Early frame, charlton, and hotspur.
Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.

CABBAGE SEED.

Early, and late York cabbage.
Early, and late Battersea.
Early, and late sugar loaf.
Green, and yellow savoy.
Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Brussels sprouts, and Bocole.
Early, & late cauliflower.
Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Madeira, and silver onion.
Large London Leek.

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

The famous imported Horse

DRUID,

NEAR fifteen hands high, will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the season commences.

Thomas Branch.

Chesterfield, January 16th, 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in the lower end of Goochland county, about the 26th of December last, A likely Negro Man, named

CHARLES,

who run the river last year in Mrs. Crouch's boat, with coal from Mr. Graham's pitts. He is about 5 feet 10 inches, a little yellow complexioned, and speaks pert and smiling when spoken to, and rather with a fine tone of voice; is about 25 years of age, can read and write, and pretends to be a religious person. He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Matthew Woodson, deceased, of Dover; had on, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat; other clothing cannot be recollected, as he had sundry clothes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county and confined in jail so that I get him again, or ten dollars if taken within the county and delivered to

Wm. Powell.

January 4, 1804. o2w4WP

To the Public.

The first number of THE POLITICAL REPOSITORY will be published on Wednesday the 22d of February. I shall not find it convenient to issue the first number sooner, being closely engaged in preparing for the press a manuscript, which will be printed in a pamphlet, as the subject is not of a political nature.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Richmond, Jan. 16, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorised to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelson, executor, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of William Armistead, deceased, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th instant, (January) at the late dwelling house of Samuel Williamson, of Henrico county, deceased;

ALL the Household and kitchen Furniture, stocks of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. belonging to the estate of the said Samuel Williamson, dec. A credit of six months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

All persons having claims against the estate of the said Samuel Williamson, dec. are requested to make them known; and those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to

DABNEY WILLIAMSON, } Ex'ors.
GEO. WILLIAMSON, }

January 16th, 1804.

N. B. At the same time and place, will be hired, for the present year, a number of NEGROES.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Cartersville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of Mansfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 14th day of January, 1804, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpose; You are hereby required to attend the said commissioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to make a dividend of the same.

By order of the Commissioners,

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' office, Richmond, January 12, 1804.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be used as Theatre, upon the lot opposite Mrs Heron's, Shockoe Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

"And after the third day he rose again."

Samuel Pleasants, the printer of the Argus, having published ten letters in that paper, under the signature "British Spy;" having taken great pains to recommend & circulate them in a pamphlet; and having given notice that he should very soon publish another edition; an anonymous writer, under the signature "Fair Play," thought proper to make some remarks concerning those letters, & also some others concerning Mr. Pleasants himself, alledging that the facts upon which Mr. Pleasants relied were untrue; that they were libellous against individuals and against the commonwealth; and were calculated to injure it's respectability with strangers.

These remarks, as it has since been seen, have given great offence, not only to Mr. Pleasants, but to several anonymous writers. Two essays, under the signatures, Senex and Philanthropos, have been published in the Argus. Although all these writers have manifested much irritation against Fair Play, yet not one of them in a single sentence has denied his allegations, or attempted to reply to his arguments, and conclusions.

If the author of Fair Play, either had written for fame, as is pretended, or ever intended to be known, his adversaries have most certainly, as far as their imbecility could have any weight, promoted his views. A moment's reflection will ascertain this fact. Fair Play, has attempted to extricate the public opinion from the delusion of believing and confiding in the rhodomontades of the British Spy; he has completely exposed a great many untruths and other palpable errors. The admirers and friends of the British Spy, instead of opposing the influence of these remarks, have been satisfied with censure and abuse. This, to my mind, is tacitly surrendering the main point, seeking the petty consolation of abusing an anonymous writer, who is unknown, even to the printer. Let the printer of the Virginia Gazette be interrogated upon this subject, he will answer that the writer is unknown to him. And yet Mr. Pleasants, with the same eagle-eyed perspicuousness with which he could discover the beneficial tendencies of the letters of the British Spy, has also found out, what nobody else knows, who is the author of Fair Play, and has had the weakness to make some remarks in public concerning the person he suspects. The writer of this is not about to engage in the cause of an individual who is very able to defend himself. Why he has suffered Mr. Pleasants to carry on this childish prattling is best known to himself. Perhaps he thinks it most prudent, to do nothing which will discompose, the prevailing urbanity and tranquility of the legislature, while the members are deeply and honorably engaged in discharging the important and political duties, of their constituents and their country.

The writer of Fair Play is not influenced by any such motives. He is in the habit of thinking, and always acting, with plainness, and with candour. Pursuing truth, he never feels the smallest reluctance, in propagating as much of it, as appears fit for the public eye and ear.

In the course of the observations concerning the British Spy, it appeared necessary to notice Mr. Pleasants. It was done with tenderness, much more so, than from his late conduct he appears to have merited. By way of atonement and defence, Mr. Pleasants has published the following paragraph.

"For the VIRGINIA ARGUS.

"COMMUNICATION.

"Hung be the Heavens with Black!!!"

"*ON Saturday last departed this transitory life, deeply lamented by all the universe, in the eleventh number of his age, the renowned and all-conquering Field-Marshal* FAIR PLAY; *pre-eminently distinguished, not only for the matchless brilliance of his literary performances, but likewise celebrated for the unrivalled lustre of his military atchievements in the sanguinary* field of battle. *Various are the conjectures which are formed relative to the cause that has produced this heart-breaking and disastrous event. Of this, however, no accurate opinion can be entertained. Some ascribe his premature exit to a certain fatal disease, prevalent in almost every civilized country, which the learned call "*CACOETHES;" *while others (perhaps with more correctness) attribute it to his having, unthinkingly, incautiously, and unfortunately, swallowed an enormous pill, unwisely prescribed by Apothecary "Senex," and unhappily administered by Doctor "Martinus Scriblerus." Americans! "if you have tears, prepare to shed them now." The immaculate Fair Play is, alas! no more! Heaven prostrate on the earth. Immortal be his memory!—Approaching his silent tomb with reverential awe, let us bedew it with the tears of gratitude, and learn to imitate his glorious deeds!*

PHILANTHROPOS."

Reader, I beseech you to behold it! Examine it! Compare it with any of the numbers of Fair Play. Recollect the subjects which Fair Play introduced to your notice, and then you will be capable of deciding upon the merits of this *polite and scientific reply.*

Is it not very clear to you, Reader, that Philanthropos, at a single blow, has overturned every thing which Fair Play had done? Go on Mr. Pleasants! thou art now riding on the wheels of popularity. Each of thy subscribers, from the wise legislators to the humble taylors, (against whom thou hast so much antipathy) will thank thee. Yea, they will erect a Mausoleum to thy memory, and will decree

without a dissenting voice, that thy Bust, after thy death, shall occupy one of the vacant niches which is nearest to the Statue of the immortal Washington.

It is almost a pity, as respects thy future and posthumous glory, that the decree might not be now proposed. For it hath been told to me, that the false report which thou hast published of the death of Fair Play, hath been the occasion of a very ingenious and delightful harrangue in the Capitol, whilst the legislators of our country were engaged in an abstruse investigation of a very important and difficult question. I have used the word ingenious, because the orator of the occasion, never speaks otherwise; I have said delightful, because it is reported, that many of the great legislators were almost fit to burst with laughter. But it was not told to me, whether the laughter proceeded from excessive joy on account of my death, on account of the goodness of the writing by which the event was communicated, or on account of the pre-eminent talents with which the important fact was re-echoed to the house. All which can be ascertained at this time is, that one of the members made a speech, and that many others laughed at it.

As then, Mr. Pleasants, art *very popular and influential* at this time, I hope thou wilt be able to obtain an accurate account of the whole matter, and give it with thy usual *perspicuity* and *candour* to the public; and in all thy future publications and conduct, thou oughtest to remember the ninth commandment. In this it is said, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." This commandment thou hast broken in the most open and shameless manner, sparing neither *sex, age nor condition*; and there is nothing in thy last essay which seemeth to be indicative of repentance or change.

Philanthropos saith, that the death of Fair Play was occasioned by a pill, prescribed by Apothecary Senex, and administered by Doctor Martinus Scriblerus. Every body knows that it is the province of a Doctor to prescribe, and of an Apothecary to administer medicines. Mr. Pleasants's correspondent has however assigned to each of these professions the duties of the other. This will shew to the reader, how capable Philanthropos is of criticising upon literary writings, who does not understand the difference between the duties of a Doctor and an Apothecary. His stupidity in a case so plain being thus exposed, will probably be considered a very fatal pill to him. In poetry, considerable licences are allowed; this critic had therefore better *bring forth* his next essay in rhyme, in which, if I mistake not, he hath been already *conspicuous*.

FAIR PLAY.

P. S. Senex is not forgotten.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

Number IV.

The author next presents us with a "short view" of the conduct of the council of appointment; previous to which, however, he thus attempts to give the character of Mr. De Witt Clinton:

"There is a species of character destined for obscurity, but sometimes rendered conspicuous by fortuitous circumstances; which though it cannot command respect by bold and decisive iniquity, bids defiance to contempt. Such is Mr. Clinton's; and since he has for some time apparently possessed a share of popular favor, and progressed with some rapidity in the road to political eminence, it may be useful and interesting to review his political conduct; the mode in which he obtained the confidence of the people, and the fidelity with which he has discharged the important trusts reposed in him."

He then represents him as being the avowed.

"Leader of faction, which with wild and savage impetuosity, is assailing at once the peace of the union and the established system of our civil policy; which is rapidly advancing in its revolutionary labours, and with irreligious zeal disseminating the principles of infidelity, and propagating new political dogmas, tending to the destruction of morality and the dissolution of the federal compact.

"Though his usual ingenuity may have prompted the expedient of having some abandoned relative or worthless infidel, ready to assume the responsibility, I ever have, and hereafter shall consider Mr. Clinton as the *real* author of two late publications, entitled *A Narrative*, &c. and *A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr*. In doing this, I am warranted by high and direct authority, corroborated by the internal evidence the works afford, by the language he has uttered, and the conduct he has invariably pursued."

The following hyperbolical estimate of the controversy between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Burr, will probably excite a smile, at least on the face of the federal: "A controversy (says he) which in its aspect has become so important as to attract the attention of America, and in its consequences may lead to a *dissolution of the union*"!! We, for our parts, are free to say that we cannot possibly attach any such mighty importance to what relates to either or both of these gentlemen. We believe that they may go on with their quarrels and in the end destroy each other as the several French parties in the revolution have done, while the rest of the state may stand aloof unconcerned spectators of the combat.

Exemplequè pari furit omnis turba; suoque
Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera *fatres*.

In the following passage the writer gives a lively picture of the agents by which Mr. Clinton is said to act:

"He has called on every litigious scoundrel in the country to blow the horn of civil discord.—Clerks, surrogates and attornies have been enlisted under his banners, and bought by offices, to cry like parrots, treason and desertion. When he was elevated by accident to a seat in the council of appointment, these creatures were cherished, and swarmed round the council room, like reptiles on the bank of the Nile. Yes, these vermin, who have been engendered in the sunshine of executive favour, and are feeding on the public bounty, now dare to proscribe the patriots of '76 and of '98."

Here occurs a paragraph of so libellous a nature, that we do not see how we can safely approach the bluff without danger of going ashore. The reader is referred to the pamphlet itself. He concludes the paragraph with saying, that "in concert with his compeer—[the council of appointment] he commenced a system of "savage persecution, a variance with the constitutional policy of the state, and ungrateful to the essential principles of the constitution." Yes, and be it understood that this persecution would not in our estimation have been any the less savage and cruel, *though the spoils had been more fairly divided*.

"To trace Mr. Clinton through all the scenes of intrigue in which he has been engaged would be a task too laborious for ordinary industry and patience to accomplish. With talents certainly not above mediocrity, he has disturbed the peace of the country, and roused the earnest apprehensions of many honest men. Was it not disgraceful to political controversy to drag forth each immaterial defect of private character, I would develope the dark and gloomy disorders of his bosom, and trace each convulsive vibration of his heart.

Then follows the representation of a character, who is said to be the friend and confident of Mr. Clinton, but whom the horrible likeness is drawn for we pretend not to indulge the conjecture. We should be loth to believe the original is in existence and candour compels us to say we suspect the picture is over charged. It appears to be one of the wild, extravagant monsters of Fussli. Still less can we imagine that a man of Mr. Clinton's standing in society could possibly make himself the associate of such a friend.

This is accompanied by another portrait, equally hideous from the same bold and broad pencil; but it has too little of light and shade to permit us to think it a likeness. Who is aimed at in this bold caricature, neither do we permit ourselves even to guess.

"Such (it is said) are the fearless patriots who claim the protection of our country and audaciously claim the honors of the state." The community must certainly feel under obligations to those who have at length come forth and denounced the mock patriots of the day. Let it not be forgotten, we repeat, that these scenes are developed, not by federalists who may from prejudice or misinformation, mistake facts and motives, but by those whose situations and former intimacies have given them access to the inmost closet in the cabinet.—It is not we who represent or misrepresent.

(To be continued.)

Congress.

Debate in the Senate,

ON THE LOUISIANA TREATY.

Thursday, November 3.

Mr. Tracy's speech concluded.

A number of states, or independent sovereignties, entered into a voluntary association, or to familiarize the subject, it may be called a partnership, and the constitution was agreed to as the measure of power delegated by them to the federal government, reserving to themselves every other power, not thereby delegated. In this constitution they have restricted the power of Congress, or the federal government in a number of instances. In all these, I think the treaty making power is clearly restricted, as much as if it had been mentioned in the restriction. For instance, Congress can lay no tax or duty on articles exported from any state. If this restriction should be violated by treaty, could it be thought valid? Congress can give no preference, by any regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another. Can this preference be given by treaty, and the preference be constitutional? If the treaty making power is so extensive as not to be limited by the constitution, we must submit to the most extraordinary condition, of seeing the parts of a government, when acting separately, possessing more power, than the whole when acting together. And this further absurdity would follow—Congress itself would be released from an unequivocal restriction, contained in the constitution in the cases mentioned; for if a treaty, containing stipulations to tax exports, or giving commercial preference to one port over another, be constitutional, it is, of course binding on every branch of the government, and we should see the government, not only released from a constitutional restriction by such a treaty, but absolutely bound by it, to act in open violation of the constitution.

Many instances could be given, but I cannot conceive, that any sober opinion can be entertained, that the treaty making power is not limited by the restrictions contained in the constitution. To give a precise definition, and mark out unerring limits to the treaty making power, by the nature and principles of our government, is not an easy task, neither is it requisite, for the purpose of obtaining clear ideas upon the point now before us.

The object of the original sovereignties, or partners to this compact, is obvious, from the constitution itself; they united, as equals in power, to promote the political welfare of all. Certain powers they gave; but no one partner can be supposed stupid enough, to give power to transfer itself, without, and against its consent, to the government of Algiers or any other despotic government.

It is agreed by the friends to the treaty, that the President and Senate cannot transfer a state. Let us examine the power of introducing a state. Suppose Louisiana contained ten millions of inhabitants; or, for the sake of argument, let it be supposed, that we had a president inclined to monarchical principles, and he lived at the northern part of the union, say in Connecticut or Massachusetts, and that two thirds of the senate were with him in sentiment; and that the four norther provinces of Great Britain contained ten millions of inhabitants, and were all determined monarchists,—would the partners of this union say it was competent and constitutional for the President and Senate to introduce those ten millions of monarchists, who could at once out vote us all; and even give fifteen millions of dollars for the benefit of having them?

The principles of our government, the original plan and rights of the partners to the compact, forbid such a measure; and without the consent of all the partners, no such thing can be done.

The principle of admission, in the case of Louisiana, is the same, as if it contained ten millions of inhabitants; and the principles of those people are probably as hostile to our government, in its true construction, as they can be, and the relative strength which this admission gives to a southern and western interest, is as contradictory to the principles of our original union, as they can be, however strongly stated.

The paragraph in the constitution, which says that, "New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union," has been quoted to justify this treaty.—To this two answers may be given, either of which are conclusive in my favor. First, if Congress have the power collectively of admitting Louisiana, it cannot be vested in the President and Senate alone.—Second, Congress have no power to admit new foreign states into the union, without the consent of all the old partners. The article of the constitution, if any person will take the trouble to examine it, refers to domestic states only, and not at all to foreign states; and it is unreasonable to suppose that Congress should by a majority only admit new foreign states, and swallow up, by it, the old partners when two-thirds of all the members are made requisite for the least alteration in the constitution. The words of the constitution are completely satisfied, by a construction which includes only the admission of domestic states, who were all parties, to the revolutionary war, and to the compact; and the spirit of the associations seems to embrace no other. But I repeat it, if the Congress collectively has the power, the President and Senate cannot of course have it exclusively.

I think sir, that, from a fair construction of the constitution, and an impartial view of the nature and principles of our association, the President and Senate have not the power of thus obtruding upon us Louisiana.

But it is said, that the third article of the treaty, only promises an introduction of the inhabitants of Louisiana into this union, as soon as the principles of the federal government will permit; and that, if it is unconstitutional, it is void; and in that case we ought to carry into effect the constitutional part.

To this, I answer, if it is a promise only to admit into the union, and this promise is unconstitutional, while I agree it is void, it must be agreed on the other side, that it makes the whole treaty void; and that one article in a treaty being void, either from an unconstitutional, or any other impossibility to carry it into effect, puts it in the power of either party to stay a fulfilment of any and every part of it. No principle in the law of nations, respecting the construction of treaties, is better settled, than that every article of a treaty, is a consideration for every other article: and if any one article shall be expunged, or its performance becomes impossible, the opposite party is released from a performance. And my opinion is, that a new negociation upon the subject of this very article, and an agreement on the side of the French government, to release us from a compliance with this article, can alone render us safe, in paying the money. After we have paid the money, the 13,000,000 of dollars—and have fulfilled with ever so much conscientious punctuality every other part of the treaty, yet if we refuse an admission of these people into our union, the French may, and probably will say, that to give the people of Louisiana the full and complete rights of citizens of the United States, was their great and leading motive in ceding to us the territory, and if we deny them that, the treaty is void, and they will take them back again, and give them the enjoyment of real liberty, under the First Consul. They will be justified by the law of nations if they do so; but how shall we stand justified if we pay this money, which with the interest amounts to 20 or 27 millions of dollars, and finally, get nothing for it; unless we call a breach of faith, and a war with France, an acquisition?

The 7th article admits for twelve years the ships of France and Spain into the ceded territory, free of foreign duty—this is giving a commercial preference of those ports over the other ports of the United States; because it is well known that a duty of 44 cents on tonnage, and ten per cent. on duties, are paid by all foreign ships or vessels in all the ports of the United States. If it be said we must repeal those laws, and then the *preference* will cease, the answer is, that this 7th article gives the *exclusive* right of entering the ports of Louisiana to the ships of France and Spain, and if our discriminating duties were repealed this day, the *preference* would be given to the ports of the United States against those of Louisiana, so that the preference by any regulation of commerce or revenue, which the constitution expressly prohibits from being given to the ports of one state over those of another, would be given by this treaty, in violation of the constitution. I acknowledge, if Louisiana is not admitted into the union, and that if there is no promise to admit her, then this part of the argument will not apply; but in declaring these to be facts, my opponents are driven to acknowledge that the 3d article of the treaty is void, which answers every purpose which I wish to establish, that this treaty is unconstitutional and void; and then I have consequently a right to withhold my vote from any bill, which shall be introduced to carry it into effect. I acknowledge, sir, that my opinion has ever been, and still is, that when a treaty is ratified by constituted authorities, and is a constitutional treaty, every member of the government and community is bound by it, as a law of the land; but not so by a treaty, which is unconstitutional. The terms of this treaty may be extravagant and unwise, yet in my legislative capacity, that can form no excuse for an opposition; we may have no title, we may have given an enormous sum, we may have made a silly attempt to destroy the discriminating duties, yet, if the treaty be not unconstitutional, every member of the government is bound to carry it into effect.

I shall be asked, sir, what can be done? To this question I have two answers—one is, that nothing unconstitutional can or ought to be done, and it is or ever so desirable that we acquire foreign states, and the navigation of the Mississippi, &c. &c. No excuse can be formed for violating the constitution: and if all these desirable effects cannot take place, without violating it, they must be given up. But another and more satisfactory answer can be given. I have no doubt but we can obtain territory either by conquest or compact, and hold it, even all Louisiana, and a thousand times more, if you please, without violating the constitution. We can hold territory; but to admit the inhabitants into the union, to make citizens of them, and states, by treaty, we cannot constitutionally do, and no subsequent act of legislation, or even ordinary amendment to our constitution can legalise such measures. If done at all, they must be done by universal consent of all the states or partners to our political association. And this universal consent I am positive can never be obtained to such a pernicious measure as the admission of Louisiana, of a world, and such a world, into our union. This would be absorbing the northern states, and rendering them as insignificant in the union, as they ought to be, if by their own consent the measure should be adopted.

Debate to be continued.

NEW-YORK, January 9.

Capt. Rea, of the sch'r Henry, arrived yesterday informs us, that General Rochambeau, with 3000 French troops from the Cape, had arrived at Jamaica.

We have received by this arrival, Jamaica papers to the 4th ult.

PORT-ROYAL, (Jam.) Dec. 10.

Arrival of the French troops from St. Domingo.

His Majesty's ships of war Elephant and Bellerophon, arrived from Cape Francois, bringing information that Gen. Rochambeau on the 20th ult. entered into terms with Gen. Dessalines, the Commander of the forces in St. Domingo, who are in opposition to the French Republic, by which he was allowed ten days to retire from Cape Francois with his troops; at the expiration of that period he embarked with his troops on board the frigates and vessels in the harbour, and on leaving the port they all surrendered on the 30th ult. to our men of war cruising off Cape Francois, consisting of two frigates and upwards of 20 merchantmen, with 2000 troops on board, and have since safely arrived at Port Royal as stated below.

The schooner Hiram, Troott, from Cape Francois, with produce and passengers, who had quitted Cape Francois, arrived on Monday.

On Tuesday the following French vessels, from Cape Francois, mentioned below arrived at Port Royal, with Gen. Rochambeau and suite, General Boye, several of the inhabitants of Cape Francois, and the principle part of the Republican army of St. Domingo.

Frigates Surveillant and Vertue, both of 44 guns, and Discovery corvette.

Ships Havre de Grace, with 350 French soldiers; Emdymion, with 180 do; Loulie Cherie, with 199 do; Le Jeremie, with 200 do; Bonne Mare, with 195 do; Nouvelle Sophie, with 300 do; Auguste, with 200 do; Tilsen, with 320 do; brig St. Nicholas, with 75 do; and schooner ——, with sundries.

The French ship Recin Air, with troops; the Danish brig Diana, with 49 French soldiers the American ship Two Sisters, with French troops and passengers, and the American brig Adventure with French passengers; all from Cape Francois detained by our squadron arrived on Tuesday, also the Spanish schooner Deloros, from Bluffields to Kingston, with dollars, detained by his majesty's ship Echo; the French privateer sch'r. Ceres, of four 4 pounders, and one 16 pounder, with 66 men, from St. Domingo, out 27 days and had made no capture, taken by the Revolutionare frigate; and the cutter Sophia of London, from the river Gambia, with bees wax, taken by L'Egyptienne French privateer, and re-captured by the Revolutionare frigate; French schooer La Converte, cut out of Caraco roads by the boats of his majesty's ships Elephant and Bellerophon; American brig Tartar, from the Cayumas to this island, taken by a French privateer, and re-taken by his majesty's ship Revolutionare, and French sch'r. La Maria, prize to the private armed schooner May flower of Providence, which vessel has also taken two felucca privateers, and assisted his majesty's ships Tartar, in cutting out a felucca in St. Domingo. The 2d lieut. of the Tartar, was unfortunately killed on this service.

Same day the Revolutionare frigate, capt. Lock, and Camel store ship, lieut. Ayscough, arrived at Port Royal.

His Majesty's ship Desiree, arrived same evening from a cruize; and the ship Duke de Bronte, put back, not being able to keep with the fleet.

His Majesty's ship Revolutionare, we learn, on her passage, spoke one of our East India men and received the agreeable intelligence of the capture of five sail of the line and several troops under Admiral Linois, by our squadron in the East-Indies.

The sloop General Boyer, on her passage from Black-River, was chased into Old-Harbour, by two privateers, one a felucca, the other a schooner.

Accounts from Port-Antonia mention, that the homeward bound fleet, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Cumberland, capt. Serrel, and Creole, frigate, capt. Bissel, left that port on Friday the 2d inst. There were upwards of 50 sail.

The ships Tobago, Genthrope, and Fanny Irwine, two of the fleet, put back; the former being leaky, and the latter having sprung one of her masts.

Thursday morning the following French vessels from Cape Francois, arrived at Port Royal, prizes to the squadron:

Ships Eugene, with 100 French passengers: Justine, with 330 French soldiers; and brig Venice, and 225 ditto.

His Majesty's ship Echo arrived same day from a cruise.

Thursday evening arrived at Port Royal, his Majesty's ship La Pique, with the following vessels from Mole St. Nicholas, that place having surrendered on the 5th inst. to the forces in opposition to the French Republic:

American schooner Active, with 180 French soldiers; sloop Sally Wier, with 150 ditto; and French schooner Belle Louise, with 200 ditto.

The French sch'r. La Mariner, from Cape Francois, with sundries, a prize to his Majesty's ship L'Hercule, also arrived the same evening.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1804.

Official papers were received at Washington on the 15th inst. from His Excellency Governor Claiborne, announcing, that on the 20th of December, the city of New-Orleans and its dependencies were amicably furrendered to the United States.

It is said that the bank of Pennsylvania have offered to give the state 200,000 dollars, upon the condition of obtaining an exclusive charter for 21 years after the year 1813.

A LIST OF ACTS,

Passed December session, 1803—*continued.*

65. Remitting a fine to ——— Farris,

66. To amend an act, entituled "An act concerning Estrays."

67. To raise by lottery a sum of money for opening and improving the road leading from the south fork, in the county of Hardy to Brock's gap, in the county of Rockingham,

68. To amend an act, entitled "An act for providing for the opening a road from the upper navigation of James river, to the upper navigation of Kanawha river.

69. For continuing a Guard in the City of Richmond.

70. To amend an act concerning several lotteries.

Some of the democrats believe, that the good man, Mr. Jefferson, sighs, and even groans for refreshment—that nothing draws him from the philosophic solitude of Monticello, but a burning desire to save the country, which had been brought nearly to ruin by the administration of Washington, and to the very brink, by his Excellency John Adams—and that he may be prevailed upon, once again, to undertake the direction of the affairs of the U. States, and perfect the plans which he has originated, so as to put it beyond the power of any federalist to introduce monarchy for several ages. Such men are extremely mistaken as to the character of their chieftain. No man is more ambitious and vain. It will be seen, that he and Governor Clinton, will be candidates at the next election for their respective offices, while they with great grimace, will profess to "humble themselves before the magnitude of the undertaking." Those who have their own designs to answer, secretly laugh at all this; but they continually cry in public, *the man of the people.*

(N. Y. Spectator.)

Perhaps some of the Clintonian faction will be quite as angry at Aristides for not mentioning their names, as those whom he has drawn at full length. In this, however, the writer has shewn considerable art. He has introduced only the great leaders, with their principal tools, or agent. A few of these might have been profitably omitted. Every man thinks himself of importance in any cause which he espouses, and many flatter themselves that they are leaders when they are no more than dupes. Their drivers turn them off, when they are no longer of service, just as a man turns out old, poor, and galled packed-horses, to die. A chief trick of demagogues is, to persuade men, that the plans are all their own—that their exertions are necessary to carry them into execution—and that they are intended solely for the public good. *(Ibid.)*

BALTIMORE, January 11.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington, to a gentleman in this city, dated Tuesday, January 10th, 1804.

"I wrote you on Thursday last respecting Mr. Randolph's motion for a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Chase. I attended at the house of representatives on Friday and Saturday last; on Friday the consideration of Mr. Randolph's resolution was resumed, and debated the whole day, and the resolution was amended on motion of Dr. Leib, of Philadelphia, so as to include Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, who sat with Judge Chase upon the trial of Fries, and therefore equally culpable. On Saturday afternoon the debate closed,—the discussion was warm and animated—Griswold, Dana, Dennis, Griffin, Huger, Lowndys, Thatcher and Elliot, opposed to Randolph, Nicholson, and other minor democratic Jeffersonians, and among them Eppes, son-in-law of the president, who accused judge Chase of tyrannical and oppressive conduct in the trial of Callender. The judge's behaviour on the trial of Cooper was greatly reprobated and strongly condemned. It is believed that judges Chase and Peters will both be impeached for misdemeanor in the trials of Fries and Cooper, and that judge Chase alone will be impeached for his misbehavior on the trial of Callender. It is said here, that judge Griffin (of Virginia,) sat with judge Chase on the trial of Callender. If this be the fact, it seems strange that no enquiry is to be made into his conduct. On the division of the house, 80 members voted in favor of the resolution as amended, and 40 againt it. On yesterday the committee of enquiry was appointed, and consists of 7 members, to wit: Messrs. J. Randolph, Nicholson, Early, J. Clay, Boyle, Roger, Griswold and Huger.

"As I understand the debate, the principal arguments against the appointment of the committee of enquiry were, that no facts of misdemeanor in the judges were stated; that no charge was specified for which they were impeachable under the constitution; that no evidence of facts committed was offered to the house; and that general report or *hearsay* evidence was not sufficient ground for enquiry into their conduct, which imply a strong suspicion at least of great misdemeanor in their judicial characters, and that no judge was impeachable for any error in judgmens or mistake respecting a question of law. If he is, no man fit to be be a judge, will, in my opinion, accept a commission under this government. I understand Mr. Randolph to say, that he knew, of his own knowledge, some misconduct of judge Chase; and that Mr. Nicholson said that he had proof thereof in his pocket.

"The case of the earl of Stafford was cited by the advocates of the motion, to shew that some times or in some cases, it was not necessary to specify any charges or to offer any evidence, as ground of enquiry.

"Mr. Nicholson endeavored to account for the delay of the enquiry (for almost four years) by saying that a former member of the house (agreed by all the bystanders to be Mr. Giles) had engaged to bring forward the business, but was prevented by indisposition; and that at last session it was too late to commence the enquiry. It is a fact universally known in this city and Virginia, that Mr. Giles often threatened to impeach judge Chase; and that in a large company he pledged himself to bring forward the impeachment, if he could obtain papers in time from Richmond. It is also asserted by gentlemen of veracity, that Mr. Giles declared, that if he had remained a member, he would have impeached the three judges—Chase, Patterson and Washington."

"There appears to me a great difference between assenting to an enquiry into the conduct of an officer, and agreeing to his impeachment: and may concur in an enquiry, and yet, on that enquiry, but few may see good cause for impeachment. In the present circumstances of the country, and the many reports circulated injurious to the character of judge Chase, it may be for his benefit to have a public trial, notwithstanding the trouble, vexation, fatigue and expence he must necessarily incur in the course of the prosecution.

PETERSBURG, January 13.

IMPORTANT.

The Editors of the Intelligencer have been politely handed a London paper of November 12th, (the Morning Post*) received by the ship Protectress, arrived at City Point, containing the following important article, in relation to the twelfth article of the treaty between this country and Great Britain, which has expired, agreeably to the provisions of the treaty. We hasten to lay it before our readers, not doubting it will receive the serious attention of every friend to the commercial interests of the country.*

LONDON, November 12.

COMMERCE WITH AMERICA.

While the attention and activity of government appear to be most wholly engrossed by the invasive preparations of the enemy, and by the preparatory measures on our own part to meet and frustrate them; and while the thoughts and anxiety of the nation at large seem exclusively to be intent on this more than gigantic and impending peril, other topics of great commercial interest, and high political consequence, must naturally intermix and blend themselves with these more ponderous considerations, though, for the moment, they may be overlooked by the public, or merge altogether in the sea of difficulties, by which we are threatened more immediately to be overwhelmed. The renewal of hostilities between France and Great Britain has naturally furnished the rivals and the enemies of either power to avail themselves of the difficulties in which such an event must necessarily involve the two principal belligerents. Nations, like individuals, will eagerly seize on every favorable occasion to promote their respective interests, and to remove every obstacle and embarrassment by which they may in more inauspicious times have been obstructed and depressed. Thus, since the breaking out of a French war with France, several treaties or renewals of treaties have been demanded, entered into, and negociated between Great Britain and the northern powers, principally relating to the privileges of neutrals, the right of search, and the contraband of war. Whatever difficulties might have arisen from these discussions, we have had reason to hope, not only that they were removed, but that new advantages and facilities have been obtained in our favor. Of this the late treaty with Sweden is a satisfactory instance. But as we imagined ourselves thereby to be more disentangled from our perplexities, we seemed little to expect that difficulties and disagreements would have grown up in a quarter, from whence we were more inclined to flatter ourselves with friendship and favor, than to dread enmity and obstruction. Little did we seem to expect (by WE, we mean the PUBLIC,) that at the present moment, a moment so big with other dangers, from a far other and more formidable foe, the attention and exertions of government should be distracted by any unseasonable or unreasonable claims on the part of America. Yet little as the public at large seem now to be aware of it; perhaps upon no topic is the mind of government more detained and urged at the present moment than on the revision, principally of the twelfth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce, &c. &c. between his Majesty and the United States of America, concluded in 1794, and conditionally ratified in 1795. The general stipulations of that treaty are too numerous and diffused now to admit of a detailed examination; but the spirit and tendency of the whole treaty almost wholly rested, more especially as to its future consequences, upon the twelfth article, of which, for the convenience and satisfaction of our readers, we now insert the following copy:—

[*Here follows the twelfth article of Mr. Jay's treaty, prescribing the mode in which commerce is to be carried on between the United States and the British West India islands.*]

The thirteenth article contains nearly the same stipulation respecting the trade of America in the sea ports and harbors of the British territories in the East Indies. It has already been observed, that the twelfth article formed the main hinge upon which was to turn the future force and execution of this treaty, which fully appears from

Art. 28.—"It is agreed that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged, but fully subject to this condition—that whereas the said twelfth article will expire, by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing of the preliminary, or other articles of peace, which shall terminate the present war in which his majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall, by concert, be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head may at that time be perfected, and ready to take place; but if it should *unfortunately* happen, that his majesty and the United States, should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in *that* case, all the articles of this treaty, except the first *ten*, shall then cease and expire together."

This is the *unfortunate* issue which the above article seemed to have in perspective, and which constitutes the principal ground of the discussion in which we understand that ministers are now deeply engaged. Under any other circumstances, the points in dispute might be easily adjusted; but when so many other more momentous concerns are at stake, and when we know that the craft, malice, and intrigue of our great enemy will continually and anxiously blow their pestilential breath on every little sore that may break out in the body of any other state, till they fester and inflame it into acrimonious virulence, we may easily imagine how much they endeavored to irritate the temper of the United States; of themselves, perhaps, too sanguinely disposed to derive or extort advantages from the present perplexities and perilous posture of British affairs. The renewal of this treaty, we are credibly informed, has for some time back formed a principal object of the discussions of the consular cabinet, and is now under the serious consideration of the government of this country. The American government is said to hold the most lofty and menacing language respecting their just pretensions. They strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, either on their trade, or the amount of their tonnage; the arguments they urged to enforce a compliance with their demands are backed by threats which we can never imagine they would seriously attempt to carry into effect. Indeed these threats are of a nature which prudence persuades us from detailing, but which would seem to aim a severe blow at the general commercial interests of this country, and which would prove fatal to the commercial existence of many respectable individuals. It is well known that the trade of America, in West India and East India articles, with the continent of Europe, more especially with France, has of late considerably increased; and, in proportion to its growing prosperity, will they naturally be anxious to enlarge it, or at least to preserve it undiminished and unrestrained. Such a disposition on their part, their obvious interests must prompt them to entertain; it is for us to examine how far it may be reconcilable with ours. Mr. Monroe is said to have received fresh instructions from his government to press this point with every possible urgency; nor are his exertions and discretion solely to be relied on; but another negociator, we believe, a Mr. Lane, is expected soon to arrive from America, in order to give additional force and activity to the pending negociation. Ministers will, no doubt, feel the importance of continuing to maintain a friendly understanding with the United States—but as their coolness and moderation will, no doubt, admonish them against any harsh or violent extremity, so also are we inclined to hope that their energy and firmness will preserve them from any unworthy condescension, or pusillanimous concession.

HAGUE, November 1.

In the sitting of the legislative body this day, a message was read from the administration of the state respecting an alteration in the proclamation of July 5, which, for the purpose of promoting the interests of commerce, states as follows:

I. All such neutral vessels as are laden with iron, northern timber, and other articles necessary for ship-building, and which cannot be procured from the north, shall be admitted into the harbors of this republic, without being provided with the certificates mentioned in the second article of the said proclamation.

II. All neutral vessels which have been absolutely compelled to enter the kingdom of G. Britain, provided they have not their broken bulk, taken in any part of their laden, and provided their laden be not suspected, shall be allowed to enter the ports of the republic.

III. That articles, whether of the production of the soil of this republic, or of the industry of its inhabitants, which, according to the third article of the said proclamation, must be taken in return, may also be introduced into this country; but in this case shall be subject to those regulations, and to the payment of those duties, which have been established by the laws.

IV. That in general, all articles which cannot be considered as coming originally from the kingdom of Great Britain, or from any of its colonies, may be brought into the harbors of this republic, the above proclamation of the 5th of July, in other respects, remaining in force.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Saturday, January 21st, will be presented an Opera, called

INKLE and YARICO;

OR,

The American Heroine.

Inkle, Mr. Story.
Yarico, Mrs. Green.

To which will be added the Farce of

Fortune's Frolick;

OR,

THE TRUE USE OF RICHES.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

A SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars,*	500
Last drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the person entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be considered as renewed in the second class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1st *day of June,* 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,933 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loss on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raised,		10,000
Ticket first drawn,		1,000
Ticket last drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
1 *ditto of*		10,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars,*		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

The Subscriber

Has again commenced business, in a house nearer the Bridge than his former stand, where he intends always to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES;

Which will be sold low for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.

He now offers for Sale,

Best Antigua Rum, 4th proof.

New-England ditto.
Malaga Wine. Molaffes.
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Green Coffee. Young Hyson Tea.
Soap. Candles. Chocolate.
India Cottons.
Check Handkerchiefs.

And a general assortment of Shoes.

MOSES DAVIS.

January 16th, 1804. (3t.)

NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of William Wingo, deceased, late of King William county, will please to make them known previous to the first day of May next, in order that provision may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea against any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 13th, 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 450 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Westham, and six miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good soil—conveniency to the seat of government; a handsome situation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill seat, with permission to erect a mill—timber, wood and good water.

The subscriber would be glad also to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. These houses are not finished, but they will be completed in course of the spring, and one of them is now in sufficient forwardness to shew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th January, 1804

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing is such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 30th, 1803. 3w

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, also a timber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincantop, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, or THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

the following articles:

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Assignees.

December 27, 1803.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well found fast-sailing Ship

AURORA,

WILL be dispatched with all possible speed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 bushels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the ensuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to pursue the professional instruction of youth in the city of Richmond. His course of instruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, History, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, political Œconomy and Metaphysics; exercises in Composition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will also constitute regular and essential parts of the plan he proposes to pursue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for instruction in the several departments of science, and forty dollars for instruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he proposes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will also be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the school & lecture room By considerate and candid men, J. Ogilvie presumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed necessary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at present palpably and proverbially below the standard of equitable compensation for the labor which the instructor undergoes and the services he renders. A very brief statement will place this important subject in a clear and interesting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* principle, on which the virtue, accomplishments and happiness of individuals, what occupation soever they may embrace and in what situation soever they are placed, essentially depend. The blessings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffusion of useful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviously & indissolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic instructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will desire nothing more ardently, than that this profession, which so many causes have combined to degrade, should be restored to its proper rank in public estimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this sort, whilst the pecuniary compensation which the instructor receives for his services however important, for his exertions however laborious, is so miserable scanty, as to doom him to celibacy, insuperable indigence and sordid obscurity. Until instructors shall receive a pecuniary compensation proportioned to their talents, attainments and services, the education of youth must be abandoned to sciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will necessarily prefer those occupations, where such accomplishments are most likely to obtain their proper estimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expose himself to the charge of egotism, J. Ogilvie can not in justice to the subject and himself forbear to add, that since his arrival in Virginia, his abilities such as they are, have been exerted in the business of juvenile education with assiduity and enthusiasm. To this pursuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the best energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been spared, to qualify himself to communicate useful knowledge and instil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and science comprehended in his course, he has endeavored to collect information from every accessible source. If on any subject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely say, it does not proceed from the want of sincere wishes and persevering efforts to discover and to calculate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal study have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguished he fears for ever the native cheerfulness and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleasure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the consoling consciousness of having zealously endeavored to be useful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of physical independence, he has scarcely been able to obtain a comfortable subsistence. These observations are not made in the spirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpose of obviating a misconstruction of the motive which has induced him to increase his charge for tuition. He is destined probably during the prime of his life to pursue the business of juvenile instruction, nor does he murmur at his destiny.—At the same time he cannot think himself justly exposed to the charge of unreasonable selfishness, when he indulges a wish, that the emoluments of the laborious and useful occupation he pursues should be sufficient to afford the means of comfortable subsistence and the prospect of permanent exemption, from the severest disasters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *destitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wishes to receive five or six of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the first quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the U. States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Court-House, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected on one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 19th, 1803. 3w

4459 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Moseley's, and at present occupied by Mr. Iden Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of Fairfax, on the 25th day of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months,

Two half acre Lots,

KNOWN in the plan of said City, as Nos. 342 and 708, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to Charles Higbee to secure the payment of a debt due from him to said Higbee—One of the these Lots adjoins that occupied by Lieut. Bingham, and fronting Mr. Jeffee Bowles's, the other near Mr. William Hay's Brewery. Bonds with approved security will be required.

CHARLES COPLAND,
GEO. JEFFERRON,
BENJAMIN MOSBY, } Commissioners.

January 4, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

TRACT OF LAND

in Goochland county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon George Parsons now lives, it being the tract of land that Major Bowyer died possessed of. This sale is made to raise the sum of £ 1: 6 : 2, with 5 per cent. interest upon 601. 19s. 6d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, and sundry Col. Robert H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson Peers, the sum of 196l. 2s. 8d. with 5 per cent. interest on 142l. 8s. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802, and sundry

JOHN Cocke,
WILLIAM Cocke, } Comm'rs.
JAMES VAUGHAN,

January 2, 1804.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is five feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another, rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swan down waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Perron Rowland. It is probable that he has taken that route. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kemberly, jun.

December 15th, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity.

RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbs.

BARTLETT STILL,

is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Meaburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.
Fine Laces & Edgings.
Lustrings and Satins.
Silk Muslins.
Italian Crapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Fashionable Ribbons.
Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Gloves & Glove Ties.
Moleskin Vest Patterns.

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.
Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, has high health and vigour as he has ever been.

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstake of 500 guineas each—He won the great Derby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Fortesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 50 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 3925 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 163 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates, and although injured, was the second horse to each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Calendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chestnut horse, DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Derby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Quiltavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Fermone's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Cincus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at large prices.

THOS. CHAMPION BUNBURY.

In addition to the above statement, the Colt in Virginia, now three years old, proves his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May two mile heats, beating Bucephalus, (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Carelessly.

Peacemaker—the sweepstakes of 100 guineas, at Mr. Virell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr. Randolph's *Wildair*, by Sterling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the last paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chestnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Pegallant—the post sweepstakes at Broad Rock in September, which he trotted a Colt to the greatest exertion.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Pegallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in October.

Mr. Drinkhold's Filly, the sweepstakes at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Virginius—the property of Col. Hampton, only six years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skylarker, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of Kin. Herod) his dam by Spectator, full sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Feather's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betty Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, Sen.

Three Hills, Dec. 26th, 1803.